

Asks Coalition In Germany to Save Republic

Reactionary Triumph Can Be
Prevented Only by Union
of the Socialist and Labor
Forces, Scheidemann Says

Calls Stinnes a Promoter

Berlin Told Next Taxation
Decree May Bear Device
of Monarchist Rulers

By Wireless to The Tribune
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

BERLIN, July 4.—Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialist party, warns in a striking editorial article in Vorwärts to-day, that unless the Majority and Independent Socialists and all the labor forces in Germany iron out their differences and unite once more in a solid organization, the reactionaries may yet triumph in Germany.

Scheidemann charges that the monarchist German People's party and others of the old guard are only waiting for an opportunity to repeat the Kapp revolt on a much larger scale, with the object of placing a dictator at the head of Germany. The republic is in great danger, the Socialist leader says, and only a united effort by all the liberal parties can save it.

Citing the persistent propaganda being sent out by the reactionary press in efforts to undermine the dignity and the prestige of the republic, Scheidemann accuses Hugo Stinnes, coal baron, of supporting a movement that aims at the overthrow of the republic. Scheidemann quotes Stinnes's newspaper, the Munich Augsburger Abendzeitung, as saying, in proof of this charge:

"If a dictator were really to arise among us to-day who could make his task clear out the entire November struggle, he would have an easy job. The trouble is we haven't any dictator."

Revolution Called "Swindle"
By "November swindle" the reactionaries refer, of course, to the revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Kaiser and the establishment of a republic.

Scheidemann writes: "Signs of the times are multiplying plentifully that we are compelled to put the question openly whether folks in Berlin are not paying too much attention to technical problems, such as the forthcoming taxation program, and neglecting the campaign of the reactionaries that is aimed to bring about the death of the republic. It is quite possible that some day we will be presented with a bouquet in the form of taxation legislation graced by black, red and gold ribbons, and that the next morning this bouquet may be placed on the republic's coffin."

The carelessness with which the people in Berlin seem to regard the nation's affairs is incomprehensible. There is no indication of a new epoch in the courtrooms. There is the darkest reaction in the administrative institutions in which the officials continue to play the leading rôle, while in the army the same spirit which made us so defeated by the whole world still prevails."

Citing the quoted declaration by Stinnes's newspaper, Scheidemann continues: "We must be thankful to this People's party organ for its frankness. These gentlemen are crying for a dictator, but they haven't any to-day. But how about to-morrow? May not some Escherich (the Bavarian military

ist) arise to-morrow who will undertake to clear out the whole 'November swindle'?"

"The more the government fails to fight reaction, the more labor must realize what is at stake and act accordingly."

Warns Against Communists

Assailing the Moscow crowd and their tools, the German Communists, for breaking up the unity of the German Socialist-Labor movement as it existed before the war, and thus aiding the reactionaries, Scheidemann points with satisfaction to the meetings held recently in different parts of the country condemning the Communists and demanding the reunion of the Majority and Independent Socialist parties, and concludes:

"Are the workers going to wait until some dictator compels them to reunite in order to save the republic? Foresightfulness is the chief need in politics. Reaction is at work. The workers must get to work, too."

The Frankfurter Zeitung seconds Scheidemann's warning against the reactionaries and their plans. Citing the situation in Prussia, where a Conservative-Catholic coalition, with a smattering of Democrats, now rules, the newspaper says that the Conservatives are now trying to extend this regime throughout the country and demands that the Democrat party take a firm stand against this. It continues:

"Unless the Democrat party adopts such a policy it will cease to be democratic."

R. D. Pruyn's Summer Home

Is Visited by Burglars

The police of Briarcliff, N. J., and state troopers were informed yesterday by R. D. Pruyn, of 960 Park Avenue, this city, that his summer home at Millwood, near Briarcliff, had been visited by burglars Sunday evening.

Mr. Pruyn, who was on the veranda with his wife, heard the intruders and entered the house to get his revolver. Before he could find the weapon he met the burglars, both of whom were armed. They leveled revolvers at him, keeping him covered until they had backed to a window, through which they escaped.

They took about \$200 worth of jewelry and toys belonging to Mr. Pruyn's children.

Says Japanese Will Back U. S. In Cutting Arms

10,000-Mile Campaign by
Ozaki Reveals an Over-
whelming Sentiment for
Policy of Disarmament

Message for Americans

Proposal From This Nation
Seen as Beginning of So-
lution of Diplomatic Issues

TOKIO, July 4 (By The Associated Press).—Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, on the conclusion of a 10,000-mile campaign of the empire in behalf of limitation of armaments, a campaign unparalleled in Japan's political history, declared his conviction to-day that if the United States government proposed a conference on limitation of armaments it would meet with an eager response throughout Japan.

M. Ozaki, whose achievements have made him the foremost Japanese Liberal, added:

"I should like to convey this message to the people of the United States. If the American government proposes an international conference to discuss restriction of armaments, it will surely be the beginning of a solution of all the diplomatic questions between Japan and the United States. If we are unable to prevent the clearly unnecessary wasteful naval competition, how can we expect to solve other irritable and more complicated questions between our two countries? The latter will easily adjust themselves when the

former has been settled."

M. Ozaki explained that he spoke in almost all the important cities and towns from Kyushu, in the furthest south, to Hokkaido, in the furthest north, addressing more than 100,000 persons at one hundred meetings, large and small, at which postcards were distributed so that his hearers could vote freely on disarmament. The final result on the returns from these cards, M. Ozaki asserted, showed that 94 per cent favored limitation.

The intense endeavor of M. Ozaki appears to have awakened the nation to the fact that armament restriction is the supreme problem of the era for Japan. An investigation in the highest official quarters elicited confirmation of previous statements that the government would welcome a conference on limitation.

Bonomi Forms Italian
Cabinet of Centrists

Premier Also Will Be Foreign
Affairs Minister Pending
Della Torretta's Decision

ROME, July 4.—Signor Bonomi, who was entrusted with forming a new Cabinet to succeed that of Signor Giolitti, which resigned last week, has constituted the new ministry as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior, Signor Bonomi; Finance, Signor Soleri; Treasury, Signor de Nava; War, Signor Gasparotto; Navy, Signor Bergamasco; Justice, Signor Rodino; Colonies, Signor Giardini; Public Works, Signor de Nicelli; Agriculture, Signor Mauri; Commerce, Signor Belotti; Labor and Social Economy, Signor Deneducci; Posts and Telegraph, Signor Giuffrida; Instruction, Signor Corbino; Liberated Provinces, Signor Raineri.

Signor Bonomi also will take the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until the Marquis della Torretta has accepted or refused the office.

The Cabinet is composed of the Centrist elements, Signor Bonomi having excluded both the extreme Lefts and Rightists and the Nationalists and Socialists.

Alliance Between Britain and Japan Won't Lapse July 13

Lord Birkenhead Tells Pre-
miers Note Sent to League
Does Not Constitute De-
nunciation, as Believed

LONDON, July 4 (Canadian Press).

—So much confusion has resulted from conflicting statements as to what has really taken place in connection with the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance that a statement of the precise position, gleaned from authoritative sources, seems necessary.

Briefly, the situation is as follows: Last July the British government informed the League of Nations that the treaty with Japan would be adapted to the terms of the league. That declaration appears to have been accepted by the Dominions, and, indeed, by the British Foreign Office, as a denunciation of the alliance. It was with this understanding that Arthur Feighen, Premier of Canada, entered the conference and made his case against renewal of the treaty. He was under the impression that unless the alliance was renewed it would lapse on July 13.

Lord Curzon and A. J. Balfour, who preceded the Canadian Premier in statements on the subject, were under similar impressions. Premier Meighen interrogated the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but Lord Curzon assured him that the note to the League of Nations constituted a denunciation, and that it was wholly a question of letting the alliance lapse or entering into a new one.

On this assumption, therefore, argument for and against the new alliance proceeded, and it was not until last Friday, after the question had been under debate for a week, that Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor, appeared before the conference and gave the information that the note to the league did not constitute denunciation, and that, therefore, the present treaty

remained in force another year.

The old alliance entered into in 1911 remains in force. It will remain in force until twelve months after such time as the British government may serve notice that it desires to terminate it. Whether this notice will be given, and when, depends largely upon one development, namely, the possibility of a successful conference of the three powers—the British Empire, United States and Japan—upon the Pacific and disarmament problems.

The conference of prime ministers has shown that it is in favor of such a conference being held, but that is not all that is necessary to bring such a gathering about, as there must be agreement on the part of all the powers concerned.

Sailor Found Dead in Hamburg
HAMBURG, July 4.—Seaman Oster, of the American steamer Mongolia, was found dead to-day in the courtyard of a house in the Schluterstrasse. The cause of his death is not known. A large sum of money was found on the body.

Sen. France Sees Trade With Reds as Crisis Cure Suggests Germany as Connect- ing Link Between United States and Soviet

By Wireless to The Tribune
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

BERLIN, July 4.—Senator France, of Maryland, who is now in Russia "seeing conditions for himself" on a tour personally conducted by the Bolsheviks, declared in an interview at Riga that the cooperation of Russia, America and Germany would be one of the best methods of counteracting the world economic crisis. His interview, given just before he entered Soviet Russia, was published in the Novy Mir, a Bolshevik newspaper at Berlin.

Close relations on the part of Russia, Germany and America, he said, would have political significance as well as helping the world get on its feet.

Germany's chief part in this, he said, would be to act as the connecting link between Russia and America. Cooperation, he asserted, would eliminate the struggle for markets, increase productivity and promote even distribution of products the absence of which is the chief cause of all the prevailing trouble.

Russia, said the American Senator, should be left to the Russians, and Japan, by trying to subject Siberia to its influence, was preventing the realization of Russo-American friendship.

Friendly relations between Russia and America, he declared, would reduce to naught the whole Japanese question, for the two nations would be strong enough to counteract Japanese imperialism.

Spaniards Honor de Cavia
SARAGOSSA, Spain, July 4.—Enormous crowds attended the dedication to-day of the monument to Mariano de Cavia, the Spanish author who died last July, by Vicente Blasco Ibañez, in the presence of the civil and military authorities.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specially Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

TO-DAY—Final Reductions

Women's Coats and Wraps

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 35.00 | 48.00 | 75.00 |
| Formerly 65.00 to 150.00 | Formerly 110.00 to 175.00 | Formerly 145.00 to 255.00 |

Tricotine, marvella, silk Canton crepe, duvetyne, satin or soft wool textiles, many fur trimmed.

Women's Tailored Suits

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 35.00 | 65.00 |
| Formerly 55.00 to 110.00 | Formerly 115.00 to 195.00 |

Navy blue tricotine or twillcord, light colored tweed, compose suits, silk suits.

Misses' Coats and Wraps

45.00

Formerly 75.00 to 165.00

Veldyne, marvella, tricotine, Poirer twill or satin. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Tailored Suits

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 22.00 | 38.00 |
| Formerly 39.00 | Formerly 58.00 to 110.00 |

Poirer twill, tricotine, or serge. Sizes 14 to 18.

WOMEN'S DEPT.—Second Floor. MISSES' DEPT.—Third Floor.
No C. O. D's, No Exchanges, No Credits, No Mail Orders

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specially Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

TO-DAY—Final Reductions

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' FROCKS

OF SILK OR COTTON FABRICS

30.00

Formerly 68⁰⁰ to 165⁰⁰

MOSTLY ONE OF A KIND—INCOMPLETE SIZE RANGES

Second Floor

WOMEN'S FROCKS

French hand made models of handkerchief linen, voile or batiste.
Hand fagoted crepe de chine frocks in street colors.
Afternoon frocks of foulard or Georgette crepe.
Dinner and dance frocks of taffeta, net or handsome silk fabrics.

Third Floor

MISSES' FROCKS

Silk daytime frocks of crepe de chine, broche silks or taffeta.
Country club frocks of light colored silk crepe fabrics.
Dinner or dance frocks of chiffon, Georgette crepe or lace.

No Exchanges No Credits No C. O. D's No Mail Orders

NONE
C.O.D.

Best & Co.

NO
EXCHANGES

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N.Y.

Established 1879

NOW IN PROGRESS

The Most Important Event of the Year
In The Men's Shop

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE FANCY MIXTURE SUITS

Men's and Young Men's models—in regular, long, short and stout sizes—all Summer weight woollens of fine English or domestic weave, three and four button sack styles, with patch or flap pockets—half lined.

Entire Stock of Fancy Mixture Suits

| ORIGINALLY | SALE |
|---|-------|
| 35.00 to 40.00 | 29.00 |
| 45.00 50.00 55.00 60.00 65.00 | 39.00 |

SHEPHERD PLAIDS . OVERPLAIDS . TWEEDS
HERRINGBONES IN BROWN OR GRAY . LIGHT
AND DARK GRAY WORSTED . LIGHT AND DARK
GRAY CAMBRIDGE FLANNEL . PENCIL STRIPES

FIFTH
FLOOR

Navy blue suits and sport suits
are not included in the sale.

EXPRESS
ELEVATOR

No Charge for Alterations



Send us your films!

for
Developing
Printing
Enlarging

and notice the difference by the
Herbert & Huesgen Process.
Send today.

Our informative booklet,
"Making Sure of Good Pic-
tures," is sent free on request.

HERBERT & HUESGEN CO.

18 East 42nd Street, New York City

Fifth Avenue and Grand Central

The Proof is the Print.

Costs
no more

HERBERT
PROCESS
HUESGEN

Ready
in 24
hours



California

New York
to San Francisco

VOYAGE to New Orleans on a
modern steel Southern Pacific

(Morgan Line) Steamship. Enjoy the
rest and comfort of 100 Golden Hours at
sea. Continue to California on the famous
SUNSET ROUTE—Every mile a scene worth
while.

Send now for literature and information
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

A. J. Porton, Gen'l. Agent, Passenger Dept.
Room 2015, 165 Broadway, Cortlandt 4800

For Headache

The Original Product

BAUME
BENGUE

(Baume Analogue Bengue, Paris)

Relieves Pain
Keep a Tube Handy

This Lening (Co. N.Y.)